

In the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 27 as follows:

Examples of suitable components for the surfactant package include alkylphenolethoxylates, alcohol ethoxylates, fatty alcohol ethoxylates, and alkyl amine ethoxylates. Of these, the alkylphenolethoxylates and alcohol ethoxylates are preferred. Of the alkylphenolethoxylates, polyethoxylated nonylphenols having between 8 and 12 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of nonylphenol are preferred. An example nonylphenol, 2, 6, 8-Trimethyl-4-nonyloxypolyethyleneoxyethanol is commercially available, e.g., from Union Carbide under the trade designation "TERGITOL TMN-10". Another nonylphenol ethoxylate NP-9 available from Shell under the trade designation "NP-9EO", added at 1000-3000 ppm. A preferred alcohol ethoxylate is a C₁₁ alcohol ethoxylate with 5 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol commercially available from Shell as ~~"Neodol N1-5 Surfactant"~~ "NEODOL N1-5 SURFACTANT". Additional preferred surfactant components include, for example, Pluronic 17R-2 [octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol] (a block copolymer produced by BASF) added at 100 – 300 ppm; CA-720 an octylphenol aromatic ethoxylate available from Rhone-Poulenc as ~~"Igepal CA-720"~~ "IGEPAAL CA-720" added at 1000-3000 ppm; and X-102 an ethoxylated alkyl phenol available from Union Carbide as "TRITON X-102" added at 1000 – 2000 ppm.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 17 as follows:

The fuel composition preferably includes one or more lubricants to improve the slip of the water phase and for continued smooth operation of the fuel delivery system. The amount of lubricant generally ranges from about 0.04% to 0.1% by weight, more preferably from 0.04% to 0.05% by weight. Suitable lubricants include a combination of mono-, di-, and tri-acids of the phosphoric or carboxylic types, adducted to an organic backbone. The organic backbone preferably contains about 12 to 22 carbons.

Examples include mixed esters of alkoxyated surfactants in the phosphate form, and di- and tri-acids of the Diels-Alder adducts of unsaturated fatty acids. The carboxylic types are more preferred because of their ashless character. A specific example of a suitable lubricant is ~~Diaacid 1550™~~ DIACID 1550™ (~~Altrachem Latol 1550 or Westvaco Chemicals Diaacid 1550~~) (Altrachem “LATOL 1550” or Westvaco Chemicals “DIACID 1550”), which is preferred due to its high functionality at low concentrations. The ~~Diaacid 1550~~-DIACID 1550 also has nonionic surfactant properties. Neutralization of the phosphoric and carboxylic acids, preferably with an alkanolamine, reduces possible corrosion problems caused as a result of the addition of the acid. Suitable alkanolamine neutralizers include amino methyl propanol, triethanolamine, and diethanolmaine, with amino methyl propanol (available from Angus Chemical under the trade designation “AMP-95”) begin preferred. Preferred compositions include about 0.05 to 0.4% by weight neutralizer, more preferably about 0.06%.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 9 as follows:

The fuel composition may also include one or more corrosion inhibitors, preferably one that does not contribute a significant level of inorganic ash to the composition. Aminoalkanoic acids are preferred. An example of a suitable corrosion inhibitor is available from the Keil Chemical Division of Ferro Corporation under the trade designation ~~“Synkad 828”~~ “SYNKAD 828”. Preferred compositions include about 0.05% by weight corrosion inhibitor.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 30 as follows:

The fuel composition additives may perform multiple functions. For example, ~~Diaacid 1550~~-DIACID 1550 acts as a surfactant, lubricant, and coupling agent. Similarly, AMP-95 acts as a neutralizer and helps maintain the pH of the fuel composition and ammonium nitrate acts as a known cetane improver.

Please amend the table beginning at page 14 line 4 as follows:

Diesel Fuel	67%
Highly purified water	30%
Methanol	2.00%
2-EHN	.37%
DA-1500	400 ppm
AMP 95	600 ppm
Synkad 828 <u>SYNKAD 828</u>	500 ppm
TMN 10	1000 ppm
NP 9	2000 ppm
17R2	100 ppm

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 27 as follows:

For Examples 1 – 4: the diesel fuel was EPA Emissions Certification Diesel Fuel; the water was purified by reverse osmosis; X-102 is Union Carbide Triton X-102; TMN-10 is Union Carbide Tergitol TMN-10 surfactant; N1-5 is Shell Neodol N1-5 surfactant; DA-1550 is ~~Atrachem Latol 1550~~ ATRACHEM LATOL 1550 (or Westavco Chemicals ~~Diacid 1550~~ DIACID 1550); AMP-95 is 2-amino-2methyl-1-propanol; ~~Synkad~~ SYNKAD 828 is Ferro ~~Synkad~~ SYNKAD 828; 2-EHN is Ethyl Corp. 2-ethylhexyl nitrate; CA-720 is Rhone-Poulenc ~~Igepal CA-720~~ IGEPAL CA-720; NP 9 is Shell “NP-9EO”; and 17R2 is BASF ~~Pluronic 17R-2~~ PLURONIC 17R-2”.